

63 BC (DEC)

- CAESAR -

(2)

Caesar advocated mercy for CATILINE

62 BC (40yrs) B.C. CLODIUS & Caesar's 2nd wife POMPEIA were involved in a scandal concerning violation of sacred rites of BONA DEA. Caesar obtained divorce.

61 BC - Served as proconsul in Spain

60 BC - Returned to Rome, Ambitious for consulate
(42yrs)

He organized the 1st TRIUMVIRATE - Pompey, commander in chief of Army, M. LICINIUS Crassus, richest man in Rome and Caesar. Pompey & Crassus were jealous of ea. other, but Caesar kept it quiet.

59 BC - Married CALPURNIA

59 BC & CONSUL, secured passage of an agrarian law providing CAMPANIAN lands for 20,000 poor citizens & veterans

58BC-54BC

- CAESAR -

He was assigned the rule of Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul and ILLYRICUM with 4 legions.

56BC - Patched up Crassus & Pompey. Agreement that Crassus & Pompey should both be consuls in 55BC and their provincial provinces should be Syria & Spain respectively. Extended his command in Gaul to 49BC.

58BC-49BC - Reduced all Gaul to Roman control. These campaigns proved him one of the greatest commanders of all time. Also personal devotion of legions to Caesar.

54BC - Death of his daughter Julia (Pompey's wife since 59BC)

53BC - Crassus died in Parthia. End of 1st Triumvirate. Senate began to support Pompey.

52BC - Pompey made sole consul

Dec. 50BC Caesar wrote the senate he would give up his army if Pompey would give up his. Senate was furious - demanded that Caesar disband his army at once. an illegal bill since Caesar was entitled to keep his army until his term was up.

58 BC

Following his consulship in 59 BC
Caesar spent nine years conquering
Gaul where he accumulated a fortune
in plunder and trained a loyal army of
peerless veterans — LUCCA MEETING

58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50

Crossed Rubicon in 49 BC

1st Cent. B.C. 58 B.C.

CLODIA

Sister of PUBLIUS CLODIUS^(d 52 B.C.), famous among the ancient Romans for her beauty. She was suspected of murdering her husband Q. CAECILIUS METELLUS CERE, and she accused her lover M. CAELIUS RUFUS, of trying to murder her. According to tradition one of her many lovers was the poet CATULLUS; if this is true then it was she whom he immortalized as LESBIA

58BC-50BC

CAESAR'S GALLIC WARS

When Caesar took charge, Rome held only the extreme southern part of what is now France, but had alliances with a few of the tribes that lived beyond the provincial frontier. Before he went to Gaul, Caesar knew that the Helvetians, under pressure from the Germans, were planning to migrate en masse westward from their home in present-day Switzerland crossing a part of the Roman province on their way.

As soon as Cicero was out of the way, Caesar left Italy and made all speed to his army. There

he waited for a good chance to defeat the invaders, said to number about 400,000, including their families; for they had made war on Rome and were looting the fields of Roman allies in Gaul. He followed them and inflicted a decisive defeat; the surviving Helvetians were sent back to their former home. Caesar won great prestige by his first victory. In central Gaul he posed as protector of the Gauls from outside invaders. There he learned that a powerful German leader was preparing to seize part of Gaul by force; the Gallic chieftains begged Caesar to help them. With this excellent excuse he marched eastward, defeated the Germans in Alsace and drove them back across the Rhine. In his "Commentaries on the Gallic War" he took the greatest pains to show that he had not taken the offensive but fought only in defense of Roman territory or Roman allies.

58-50 BC 57 BC

Caesar's Gallic Wars

He left his army quartered north of his province where some of the tribes thought it threatened their liberty. Then he retired to Cisalpine Gaul (south of the Alps) to perform his judicial and administrative duties as governor. Back with the legions the following spring, he learned that the tribes of the extreme north had made a league to drive the Romans ~~off~~ out of Gaul. He marched northward & fought a hard battle with the ^{58 BC} BELGAE. His troops, surprised while building their camp, were almost beaten; but he seized weapons from a soldier, led the counter-

attack in person, and turned defeat into victory.
The beaten foe submitted and Caesar gave them lenient terms.

Rebels kept Caesar hard at work for six yrs more.

Later in the summer of 57 BC, the Veneti, a maritime people of Brittany, were aroused by Caesar's plan to cross over to Britain, and in the spring of 56 BC they were in open revolt. Caesar had to build a navy to deal with these people who had great sailing ships on the Atlantic, for his Army could make no impression until a naval battle decided the issue. In this, the Romans attached sharp sickles to long poles and used these to cut the sail ropes on the enemy ships. As the latter had no oars, they were helpless against the Roman galleys.

~~56 BC~~ 58 BC - 57 BC - 56 BC

Cicero fled without any attempt at defense. His property was seized and a mob wrecked his house. Pompey left his home by the back door to avoid an assassin. Cato was sent on a foreign mission (for 3 yrs). The next yr a private war broke out between the rival gangs of Clodius and Milo, a partisan of the Senate; and there were several bad fights. Clodius gradually lost his power and Cicero was able to return to Rome (56 B.C.)